JFK-Plot Man Located After Leaving Here

By PATI O'CONNOR
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A one-time Klamath Falls man who allegedly figured in discussions to assassinate President Kennedy has been located in a remote mountain cabin near Burney, Calif.

The man, G. Clinton Wheat, 54, was traced to the Northern California area following his abrupt move from a Poe Valley residence May 6.

Wheat and a Los Angeles doctor have been named in subpoenas issued by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in his inquiry into Kennedy's assassination.

Wheat's automobile, loaded with household goods, and the two St. Bernard dogs with which he left Poe Valley, were located by a hunting guide Wednesday afternoon between Burney and McArthur, according to information from the Redding, Calif., Record-Searchlight.

A subpoena has been received by Shasta County officials and a court order will be sought directing Wheat to go to New Orleans to testify, or to show cause why he should not.

Wheat moved to the Klamath Falls area following a purported mid-1963 meeting at his home in Los Angeles where the killing of Kennedy was discussed.

Wheat, an ex-convict, lived on the Merrill-Malin Highway, in Chiloquin and, for the past year, in Poe Valley, according to local sources. He moved from the old Poe Valley School location, owned by I. F. (Buck) Rodgers, May 6, reportedly heading for Ashland but actually driving south, Rodgers said. The building burned that night.

Mrs. Melvin Fiegi, Poe Valley, told Klamath Falls City Police Wheat had left a trailer in front of her house following his unexpected move. State police

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were called to investigate.

Wheat was described by acquaintances in Klamath Falls as a "political fanatic." He at one time headed the Southern California chapter of the Committee of 1,000,000 Caucasians to March on Congress.

The march, scheduled July 1, 1964, went unrecorded by news media if it took place at all.

The Redding newspaper said it had information that Wheat at one time headed a John Birch chapter until its anti-Semetic activities caused the charter to be revoked.

Loran Hall, a one-time guerrilla soldier in Cuba who later toured the U.S. making speeches against Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, told a Los Angeles news conference of the assassination discussions in that city.

He also testified before the New Orleans Grand Jury that he had used a building behind Wheat's LA home to manufacture weapons for anti - Castro guerrillas in Cuba.

The Redding paper reported that a man in that city said Wheat had tried to sell him a .30-06 rifle with a telescopic sight last winter.

Sources here said he had attempted to sell them a machine gun at one time.

Wheat was known as "Whiskers" in the Klamath Falls area and as "Pug" in Los Angeles.

The LA Times said he had a criminal record dating to the 1930s. He was convicted of murder in 1940 in Angola, La., and in 1949 sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime. The sentence later was commuted to 15 years and he was discharged from prison in 1951.

Wheat was born in Rochelle, La., the son of a Louisiana judge.

Redding sources said he had been seen recently in Burney with Hal Hunt, editor of a right-wing paper, the National Chronicle.

Hunt is known to have sent a copy of his paper to Garrison two weeks ago. In it he argued that the Kennedy assassination is tied to Soviet Russia, and that the president was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald with right-wing elements playing no part in the murder.

Garrison disputes these claims.

Hunt at one time wrote an editorial in which he said Kennedy should be "drawn and quartered;" later called this only a "figure of speech," according to the Record-Searchlight.

"You know Kennedy was nothing but a dog," he told a reporter.

Hunt admits discussing assassination of Kennedy but denied such discussions were held with Wheat.

The 76 - year - old publisher, who claims a circulation of 1,800, said he would never have advocated shooting the president, however.

In an editorial four months before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination, Hunt commented that "German generals exercised their right of resistance when they attempted to assassinate Hitler when he failed to keep his promises."

He said American leaders "at the very top" had "violated their oath of office," and that Americans, like the German generals, had the right of resistance.

Hunt added that he hoped that right would be confined to a vote or impeachment but inferred that once impeached, "a prison term is not the least they should receive."